know it. But in a developing country, it is difficult to enforce this system because it will add to the leisure of persons. Any way, madam, the CGHS working hours today are between 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. For Members of Parliament, who have to do lot of home work to come to Parliament, it is not easy to go to dispensary in the morning. Also for the Parliament staff and also for the government employees because they have to attend office at 9 A.M. So, the previous working hours that dispensaries used to remain open till 7.30 p.m. should be in vogue and the new working system should change because Madam, you know, it is such a vagary to go to the dispensary. An employee has to go to the window, take the chit and then go to the doctor and get examined and then to stand in the queue to get the medicines. It takes almost two hours for an employee to go to the CGHS hospital and then get back home. So, my contention and request to the Ministry of Health is that we should revert back to the old system and also we should keep the emergency ward in such a way that these who are working people can take advantage of it. Thank you very much.

THE ALL PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 3 Bill, 1985

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): Madam, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1985-86, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

As the Hon' ble members are aware, the Budget of the State of Punjab for 1985-86 was presented to Parliament on the 19th March, 1985 and a vote on account to meet the requirements of the State Government for the first six months ending September 1985 was obtained and the appropriation Vote on Account Act 1985 was passed in March 1985 The Lok Sabha has granted the balance of the demands for grants and has passed the connected Appropriation Bill which is now before this House. To meet the total estimated expenditure during the current year the Bill provides for the payment and appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund of Punjab. A total sum of Rs. 3,802,38 crores comprising Rs. 1095.46 crores voted by the Lok Sabha and Rs. 1906.92 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and is inclusive of the sum earlier authorised for withdrawal under the Punjab Appropriation Vote on Account Act 1985. Madam, in March, 1985, while discussing the Appropriation Vote on Account Bill, this House had a general discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1985-86 I do not, therefor, wish to take the time of the House by again dwelling on the various provisions in the Budget. I shall however endeavour to deal with the points that may be raised by the Hon'ble members in my reply to the discussion.

The question was proposed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, the House has for consideration the Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Bill 1985. Our function in debating this Appropriation Bill is not limited to merely giving our assent to or disagreeing with the financial aspects of what this Bill attempts to do. As the hon. Minister quite rightly pointed out, on the occasion of the budget itself both the houses have had a general discussion and have spoken about the needs of Punjab. Such discussions

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however, whether they relate to the budget or they relate to the Appropriation Bills, provide us, Members, with an opportunity to talk specifically, of course, about the financial aspects, but along with that specificity, also to talk generally about matters relating to that State. I will take up from where the Minister has suggested that as a discussion has taken place on the problems of Punjab on the occasion of passing of the budget relating to that state, therefore, he has nothing new to say. I would from their venture to suggest that since March up to now, the 1st of August, when we are discussing this Appropriation Bill, a great deal has happened in Punjab and we would be failing in our functions, while discussing this Appropriation Bill, if we do not bring some light to be borne on those developments in Punjab, because every aspect of Punjab is today related to what the Central Government intends to do in that state.One has to very brifely mention here that it is a very sad function that these two houses perform when ever they discuss budgets relating to the States proper. It is my belief, Madam Deputy Chairman, that the discussion of the budgets of the Sates proper is best done by the States. And it is always an uphappy situation which perforce require the two Houses of Parliament to take up the discussion of any budget of any state. It is not a function that we ought to happily undertake. It is not a function that we ought to attempt to perpetuate. In the case of Punjab, there is a particular relevance, a relevance as to when President's rule in that State would come to an end so that this continuing activity that the two Houses of Parliament have taken upon themselves also comes to an end and the people of punjab are able to deliberate and decide upon whatever they wish to do with their state.

There are three other aspects of the current situation in Punjab that I consider it my duty in bring out Madam, the unhappy story of Punjab has been told in different ways, on different occasions and has been discussed in this House on many different occasions. As for the three aspects that I specifically wish to refer to, one is the illusion created on June 6, 1984, by the action of the Government then, that by that action we would have eliminated the canker of territorism from the state of Punjab. I had occasion then to mention, Madam Deputy Chairman, that terrorism is not related to the individual personality of any one person. Terrorism thrives on a cause, and unless we strike at the root-cause of terrorism, terrorism will continue to remain in our midst even if we eliminate the personalities that might become its symbols. Yesterdays unhappy even of which details are yet to be known is an example of continuing terrorism in the land. It is not my suggestion that yesterday's incident in Delhi is in any way connected with Punjab. That is for the Delhi Police to establish, that is for the Delhi Police to find out and place the facts before us. I do mention that it is that seed of terrorism in Punjab which we wrongly identified as with one personality, that same seed of terrorism which continues to live with us in the loss of the Air India boing, or in such repeated incidents that the country is writen to, which gives life to what I am saying; that an illusion was created that by the Government that by acting in the manner that it did we have eliminated terrorism from Punjab. I think the Punjab Appropriation Bill is a fit occasion for us to recognise that terrorism is part of Punjab's psyche and until we do not strike at the root causes of it, we would not be eliminating that either from Punjab or from the country as

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a whole. In this particular context there are two aspects which continue to worry me. There was a report recently that on the occasion of the meeting of Shiromani Akali Dal inside the Golden Temple there was a fracas between two factions of Akali Dal . . .

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Punjab): It is not inside the Golden Temple it is outside the Golden Temple.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is in the complex. It might not be inside or outside but it is in the complex...

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: It is a separate place. In between the Golden Temple and those buildings there is a road of the municipality. It is not a complex at all.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In fact, Sardar Darbara Singhs intervention assists me in the point that I am making. I am happy that it was not in the complex itself. I would take up Sardar Sahib's version when he says that it was in fact a municipal road. Even if holding the rally of a political party on a municipal road is considered in Punjab to be a normal activity, the fact that the now State Government of Punjab should have found it necessary to come out and make a statement that law and order agencies were not emplyed to stop that fracas to state that law and order agencies did not enter the premises of the Golden Temple, recreates to me and to my mind the entire period of 1980 to 1984 when we built rp this myth that any place in India, no matter how used for criminal activities, is inviolate as far as the agencies of law and order are concerned. Perhaps the honourable Minister who would answer about the appropriation here, is not going to answer about this point. I do, however, feel that it is necessary for me to highlight this topic because we are compounding the difficulties in Punjab by not learning anything from what the history of the past four yeas has taught us.

I will go on to the next point which is that in this complex situation in Punjab which was the result of the locust years of Indian political history, the locust years being 1980 to 1981, when in these years more damage was done to the fibre of the nation than any other preceding years. the development needs of Punjab were so neglected that Punjab which was at one time in the forefront of the States of the Union is today one of the sorriest examples of the ruination that can be brought about on a people and their State by the admixture of religion and politics. And it is this point of admixture of religion and politics which leads me on to my most serious objection to the current situation in Punjab. Recently, on the 24th July, a memorandum of understanding was concluded between the Prime Minister of the country and the head of a political party of this nation, who is the head of an avowedly religious party. This House must take note of the symbolism of such an agreement. The Prime Minister of the country has found it necessary to sign an agreement with an avowedly religious party, with the head of a religious party. The seeds of this symbolism are such that if we do not take note of them, we would be perpetuating the mistakes of Punjab and we would be perpetuating those very things which have brought about the ruination of Punjab. There are two other aspects of this symbolism. The impression created is that the Prime Minister of the land is now signing an agreement with the sole representative of Punjab. What has happened to secular leaders of his own party like my esteemed colleague Sardar Darbara Singh, who staked his life, who stood up against that religious party for years, or like the charming friend sitting across on the other side who was threatened and who has stood up against the Akali Party? Are they not parts of Punjab? What happened to a huge majority of those Punjab is who do not subscribe to the faith of Guru Nanak, but who are still Punjabis? Do they

not repreesnt Punjab? The symbolism of the Prime Minister's signing an agreement with the head of a religious party has sown seeds which will continue to sprout all over the country whether it is in the matter of dealing with Mr. Laldenga in Mizoram or the AASU leaders in Assam. We must take a note of it and if we do not take note of this. we will certainly be failing in our duty.

I come now, Madam, to other assumptions that are there. I will not go into the stand that my party has already taken on the subject. But I do feel that two or three aspects of the Punjab accord, in this euphoria of approval, have not met with a proper inquiry.

Firstly, in this accord, there is section 2.1 which talks about recruitment. I do not want to read it out. But it is a very short thing. The sense of section 2.1 is that recruitment to the Army will continue to be in accordance with merit. I take serious objection to article 2.1—you may like to call it article or section or whatever you may like—and I would like to ask: Is it Prime Minister's suggestion, when he put his signature on the agreement, that recruitment hitherto has not been in accordance with merit? What is the point in the inclusion of this in this particular agreement? What is the point of including it in this particular agreement and to sign it with the head of a religious organisation? It says "Army recruitment", it does not say "Recruitment to the armed forces". It specifically mentions "Army". Madam, I come from a State which also provides people for recruitment. I had the privilege and distinction of having served in the Army and I had the privilege and distinction of having commended sikh troops and, so, I take serious objection to this inclusion wherein it is found necessary by the Prime Minister of the country to say that it will continue to be in accordance with merit, thus implying that it has hitherto not been in accordance with merit and if that is so, then it is necessary for the Government to come forward with an explanation as to what they meant exactly when they signed this agreement with the head of a religious party. Now, I come to my next objection. (*Time-bell rings*). I will conclude and I will not take a very long time, Madam.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Does it say "It will continue to be...."?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It does not say, "It will continue to be.". It says: "All citizens of the country have the right to enroll in the Army and merit will remain the criterion for selection".

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): What is wrong in that?

SHRI H. L. KAPUR (Nominated): What is wrong? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If you give me permission, Madam. I will explain. Why has it been found necessary to include this in an agreement with the head of a religious party saying that all the citizens have the right to enroll in the Army? It is the inherent right of every person, and if you meet the requirements of physical fitness. if you meet the requirements of medical tests, if you meet the requirements of educational qualifications. you have a right to join the Army.

SHRI H. L. KAPUR: This is in relation to the percentage of those people who go into the Indian Army and this has nothing to do with merit because here merit means merit in relation to the percentage of the Punjabis in the Army. You are only twisting the words . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I think my gallant colleague, the former Air Vice-Marshal has found it necessary

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to intervene on behalf of the Government. If he means that it has something to do with percentages and if the percentages of Punjabis are to be enhanced at the cost of the other States like Haryana and Rajasthan, even then I take serious objection to it because I come from a State which also sends people to the Army. Are we not meritorius? Are the people of Rajasthan unmeritorious? Are the people of Haryana unmeritorius? Why has it been found necessary to argue this? (*Time-bell rings*) I will come to my next difficulty....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may conclude, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am concluding. My next objection is to 4(i) which is about discipline in the Armed Forces. It says that they will be rehabilitated. Even before the court-martials have taken place and even before they have asked for clemency, the Prime Minister announces that he is going to rehabilitate them. Then why go through the charade and farce of courts-martial? Any document that you sign with the head of any religious organisation should not interfere with the discipline of the Army. In conclusion, Madam. I had the privilege of accompanying the members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly to the President to put across the points that we have as difficulties and objections in the State of Rajasthan. By this one signature that the Prime Minister has put with the head of a religious party, the rights of Rajasthan have been completely eliminated, the 1955 Agreement, which was the result of an international agreement, reopened and all the 2000 crores of rupees that Rajasthan has invested in developing irrigation, power and drinking water supply put aside, not to take into account all the investments that the people of Rajasthan had made in the hope of water coming to that arid land. I would, therefore, conclude by making three specific requests. Haryana is also included. But the problems of Haryana have been mentioned in my party's resolution and, therefore, I will not repeat them. The three specific things which the Government must, in addition to what I have already said, clarify in the context of Rajasthan are: (1) that Rajasthan will not be made a party to the river waters dispute of States before Punjab was trifurcated; (2) that the 1955 Agreement on the basis of which Rajasthan is entitled to 52.6 per cent of the waters of Ravi-Beas system will not, under any circumstances, be reopened; and (3) that 8.6 million acre feet to which Rajasthan is entited in accordance with that agreement will not be reduced even by a causec, no matter with which religious party the Prime Minister decides to sign a Memorandum of Understanding or an Agreement.

श्री दरबारा सिंह : मेडम डिप्टी चेयरमेन, यह बजट पंजाब के बारे में है। पहले मै उसके बारे में सारी बात कहूंगा जो हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर ने बातें कहीं हैं उसका जवाब तो नही, उसके बारे में मैं एक्सप्लेन करना चाहूंगा। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का बहुत मशकर हूं कि उन्होंने हमारा बजट जो पहले सबसे ज्यादा 440 करोड़ का था, वह 500 करोड का किया है और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं।

अब मैं कुछ बातें इसके लिए कहना चाहता हूं। पानी के बारे में जैसे कमीशन को सुपुर्द किया है और यह कमीशन का काम है कि वह फैसला करे. जो पानी अब ले रहे हैं, उसको घटाए नहीं। पानी का क्या निश्चित होना है, यह कमीशन निश्चित करेगा, यह जो हमारी पार्टिया हैं, उन्होंने अपने--अपने केस कमीशन के सामने पेश करने हैं। अभी से यह अंदाज लगा लेना कि 1955 का मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, पंजाब को क्या मिलेगा, हरियाणा को क्या मिलेगा, यह सारी बाते हम अभी नही उठाएंगे, इसे हम कमीशन के सामने रखेंगे। यह हमने अभी से यहीं रखना शुरू कर

दिया है, तो यह झगड़े का मौजू तो बन सकता है, लेकिन इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं। इस लिए इस सवाल का यहां जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उस एग्रीमेंट में सब कुछ लिखा जाता तो यह हमने किस लिए छोड़ा है कमीशन को, जुडीशियल कमीशन को, इसलिए हमने छोड़ा है कि सब अपना-अपना केस पेश कर सकें . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री सुशील चन्द मोहबत्ता (हरियाणा) छोड़ा क्या है, कमीशन के लिए, यह तो पता चले . . .

उपसभापति : सुनिए, वह क्या कह रहे है . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री दरबारा सिंह : कमीशन के लिए सब कुछ छोड़ा है और कमीशन फैसला करेगा, कमीशन पर कोई पाबंदी किसी ने नहीं लगाई है। कमीशन पर किसी ने पाबंदी लगाई है, यह बता दें? इस एग्रीमेंट में इस पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। आप भी वकील हैं, हरियाणा की तरफ से, पंजाब की तरफ से, राजस्थान की तरफ से झगड़ा मालूम होता है, तो वह कमीशन के सामने पेश करें।

पानी की दो एक्सरसाईज हुई थीं, जहली एक्सरसाईज में बीस साल का एवरेज लिखा गया था, वह 15.65 था। लेकिन दूसरी एक्सरसाईज चालीस साल की गई, जिसमें 17.17 है। लेकिन जो झगड़ा पंजाब और हरियाणा में है इसका फैसला करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट से निकाल कर बाहर फैसला करने की कोशिश की गई, लेकिन उस पर अमलदरामद करने के लिए पार्टियां तैयार नहीं हुई। इसी लिए इस एग्रीमेंट में कहा गया है कि कमीशन को दें, वह फैसला करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें बहुत सी बातें कही जा रही हैं। राजस्थान वाले कह रहे हैं कि हम तो चाहते हैं कि 55 का न खुले, कोई कहता है कि 55 का खुले, कोई कहेगा कि बिलकुल नहीं खुलना चाहिए। जो पहले फैसला हुआ है वही मिलना चाहिए। जो आज मिल रहा है वही ठीक है तो फिर कमीशन में जाने के लिए क्या रह जाता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि थीन डैम के लिए जितना रुपया दिया गया है उसको देखते हुए 8 साल से कम नहीं लगेगा उसको मुकम्मिल करने में। मैं चाहता हूं कि आइन्दा सरकार इसकी जिम्मेदारी ले इसको मुकम्मिल करने की। अभी आपने जो 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया वह तो एक प्लान में दिया है और उसकी भी वसूली करनी है पंजाब से जो डिस्टर्वड स्टेट है उसके लिए आप अपनी तरफ से खर्च करें जो सीधे तौर पर काफी के तौर पर हो, यह नहीं कि इन्टरेस्ट भी लेना है और रुपया भी उनको देना है।

इसके साथ हम क्लियरेंस चाहते है एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की पंजाब के लिए ये नहीं होंगे, रीजन के लिए होंगे दो जगह देखकर कमेटी आई है, चमकौर साहब और तातला उन्होंने चुनी है। कहीं भी लग सकते है। कंडीशन यह लगाई थी कि आप जमीन और पानी का इन्तजाम करेंगे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने लिख कर दिया है — जब मैं था तभी लिखकर दिया था — कि हम इसका इन्तजाम करेंगे। यह बहुत जल्दी कर दिया जाए: जो एटामिक पावर होगी वह न सिर्फ पंजाब के लिए एवेलेबिल होगी वह रीजन के लिए है। उसकी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक ढंग से की जा सकती है जिससे रीजनेविली लोगों को मिल सकें।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सेन्टर-स्टेट के झगड़े में यह बात जरूर होनी चाहिए, सेन्ट्रल पूल में, ग्रिड में बिजली पानी हो क्योंकि पानी और बिजली के झगड़े में स्टेटस एक दूसरे के खिलाफ खड़ी होकर कहती है इसका फैसला होना चाहिए। जब तक यह स्टेट के पास रहेगी, न किसी को सही तौर पर पानी तकसीम होगा, न सही तौर पर बिजली मिल पाएगी। इस लिए मेरी जाती राय है कि हमने पावर को डिस्टेनिलाइज किया लेकिन स्टेटस वह पावर रखते हुए जिस तरह एक दूसरे से बर्ताव कर रही हैं वह सबके सामने है।

यह कहा गया कि डिस्टर्वड स्टेट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने 390 करोड़

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

रुपया तीन सालों में खर्च किया है और तीन साल में 663 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हुई है, बावजूद डिस्टर्बड होने, बावजूद कत्लोगारत होने के । इसके साथ-साथ दो यूनिट रोपड़ में बन रही है। उनमें 421 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। इतनी ही बिजली भटिण्डा में दो यूनिटें चालू होने के बाद मिल जाएगी जो मंजूरी के लिए भेजी गई है । इससे 840 मेगावाट बिजली मिलेगी । बावजूद इस डिस्टर्बड एरियाज के यह एक गौरव की बात है कि कहीं शट आउट नहीं हुआ । कहीं भी ट्रिपिंग हो सकती है, किसी सूबे में थोड़ी बिजली थोड़े वक्त के लिए मिल सकती है, लेकिन पंजाब में इतनी किल्लत नहीं है । पंजाब में अग्रिकल्चरल या इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर को बिजली पूरे तौर से मिल रही है। इसलिए यही वजह है कि खेती के क्षेत्र में हमारी ज्यादा पैदावार हुई है और सैंट्रल पूल में इस बार ज्यादा अनाज आया है।

इसके साथ ही साथ अटामिक पावर को मंजूरी मिले । मैं फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर से इसके लिए कहना चाहूंगा कि यह लाजिमी है । रूटीन के अन्दर सारे प्रदेशों के लिए ये चीज उपयोगी होगी । इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बार्डर एरियाज है उनमें गुरुदासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को सी ग्रेड में रखा हुआ है और अमृतसर को "सी" ग्रेड में रखा हुआ है जो एक साल के लिए है । उसमें 10 परसैंट सबसिडी मिलती है। लेकिन इनको ए ग्रेड में करना चाहिए। बार्डर को ए ग्रेड में करना चाहिए ताकि लोग अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां लगा पायें । हमारे जो इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स हैं उनमें सबसिडी इंटरेस्ट की तभी मिल सकती है जब उसको ए ग्रेड में लाया जाए ।

इसके साथ ही बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि एक सैंट्रल टीम, स्टडी टीम जाती है फलड्स के लिए । फलड्स हमारे यहां बहुत आए हैं । बादल टूट पड़ा, बैशुमार मवेशी मरे, लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं । मकान के मकान पानी में बह गए हैं । बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। उसके लिए सिर्फ 15 करोड़ रूपया दिया गया है । यह बहुत थोड़ी रकम है। अगर वह स्टडी टीम अंदाजा लगाएगी तो पता चलेगा कि वह बहुत कम है वह पैसा जो हमें दिया है 15 करोड़ रूपया उस पर हमें इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ेगा और इंटरेस्ट के साथ वह वापस करना पड़ेगा। यह कोई मदद नहीं है क्योंकि जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने मुकर्रर किया है उसके अलावा यहां से बिलकुल थोड़ी रकम इन्होंने ले डाउन की है । अगर 30 रूपये किसी इंडिविजुअल को मिलते हैं तो वह उससे क्या करेगा । दो हजार रूपया किसी को देंगे तो वह उससे क्या करेगा। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने 10 हजार उसको किया है। अब 8 हजार का जो फर्क है उसको पंजाब गवर्नमेंट पे करेगी, सैंटर इसके लिए चुप है। तो जो आपने प्लान के लिए बढ़ाया है, वह प्लान के लिए हो और जो रिलीफ किया वह रिलीफ के लिए हो । जो इंडस्ट्रीज को नुकसान हुआ है, वह उसमें शुमार न किया जाय उसके लिए अलहदा फंडस अवेलेबुल करना चाहिए इसमें बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है । सड़कें टूटी फूटी है, मकान कोई नहीं है, गांव के गांव दरिया में बह गए हैं लोग दरख्तों में बैठकर गुजारा कर रहे हैं । ऊपर से जो फूड ग्रेन्स फैंके जा रहे हैं, वह ठीक जगह पर फैंकी गई तो उसका इंतजाम कर लिया, जो दरिया में गिर गए उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन इतने पैसे से कोई तसल्ली बख्श काम रिलीफ का नहीं हो सकता, इसके लिए और मदद देनी चाहिए ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे दोस्त ने बड़े ऐक्सपीरियंस्ड और मैच्योर तरीके से जसवंत सिंह जी ने बहुत ही वैलस्ड अपनी स्पीच दी है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ऐकार्ड में जो प्वाइन्ट्स दिए गए हैं, उसमें कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि आर्मी को पैरिट पर नहीं होगा । इसमें कोई परसेंटेज नहीं है । जितनी परसटेज पहले थी उसको रिवाइज किया गया है । उसको रिड्यूस किया गया है । अगर लैंग्वेज आप पढ़ लें तो इसमें लिखा है कि पैरिट पर क्राइटेरिया ले डाउन किया है। किसी सूबे को नहीं हो सकता, किसी संगठन को नहीं हो सकता, किसी कम्युनिटी

को नही हो सकता । अगर इसको बढ़ावा देंगे तो उससे कई गैर समझी बातें निकल सकती है । मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जो आनन्दपुर साहिब रेजोलूशन है इसमें उन्होंने एक राय दी है और राय दे कर कहा है, आप अगर कहें तो मैं पढ़ देता हू :

Madam, Shrimoni Akali Dal states that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is entirely within the framework of the Indian Constitution, that it attempts to define the concept of Centre-State relations in a manner which may bring out the true federal character of the unitary Constitution, and that the purpose of the Resolution is to provide greater autonomy to the State with a view to strengthening the unity and integrity of the country, the cornerstone of our national unity.

यह उन्होंने कहा है । यह उनका बयान है । जो व्यू दिया गया है :

In view of the above, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution insofar as it deals with the Centre-State relations 'insofar as it deals with Centre-State relations" stands referred to the Sarkaria Commission.

मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत समझदारी से और इस बात को सामने रखकर कि हिन्दुस्तान की इंटीग्रिटी, हिन्दुस्तान के सेक्यूलरिज्म पर कोई चोट न लगे, इनको सामने रख कर ही सारी चीजों को ड्राफ्ट किया गया है । जो यहां कहा गया उसके बारे में बहुत लम्बा-चोड़ा नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं बिल्कुल इत्तफाक करता हूं जैसा हमारे आनरेबल मैम्बर ने कहा है कि रिलीजन और पालिटिक्स अलाहिदा-अलाहिदा करने होंगे और जो भी कम्युनिटी रिलिजन को लेकर अपनी पालिटिक्स को मजबूत करना चाहती है इसका उसको नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। अगर सारी कम्युनिटी अपने आप को नेशन कहना शुरु कर दे, अपने आप को अलाहिदा की तरफ ले जाये तो जो इस नेशन की बननैस है वह टूटती है । नेशन एक है, दो नेशन नहीं है । कम्युनिटी कई हो सकती है, हिन्दू कम्युनिटी, सिख कम्युनिटी, मुसलमान कम्युनिटी हो सकती है क्योंकि वे रिलिजस बेस्ड है । लेकिन जो रिलीजन बेस्ड पालिटिक्स है वह किसी नेशन के लिये ठीक नही है । हम सब को मिल कर यह कहना चाहिये कि जो इस पर पनप रहे हैं जो इसकी पैदावार से पैदा हुए है जो इसको आगे ले जाना चाहते है मैं उनसे कहूंगा आज देश में सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपनी उन बातों को सामने रखें कि पहले हिन्दुस्तान है फिर कोई पार्टी हो सकती है या कोई कम्युनिटी हो सकती है । इससे पहले न मन्दिर, न मस्जिद और न गुरुद्वारा या कोई और चीज नही हो सकती है । जसवंत सिंह जी जानते है कि अगर तोप का गोला कहीं दूसरे मुल्क की तरफ से हमारे मुल्क मे आकर गिरे तो वह हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान या किसी दूसरे तबके को नहीं पहचानेगा, उसके तो जो सामने आयेगा वह तबाह हो जायेगा । इसलिये सबसे बड़ी जरूरत पार्टियों को मजबूत करने की नहीं है । सबसे पहले तो देश को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है जिसके लिये हम यहां भेजे गये है । इसलिये सब को मिल कर यह बात करनी चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत करने की जरुरत है । अगर आप यह समझें कि पंजाब अलग है, इसको अलाहिदा करके चलेंगे तो यह हमारे लिये समझदारी की बात नहीं होगी । हमें इस तरह से समझना होगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसी बार्डर पर किसी सूबे पर अगर कोई ऐसी खुराफात होती है या ऐसी बातें उठती है जो टैरेरिज्म का कारण बनती है, जो टैरेरिज्म को हवा देती हैं, इन मुल्कों ने जो अपना मकसद बनाया हुआ है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये हम सब पार्टियों को मिल कर बैठना चाहिये । हमारी पार्टी इस बात के लिये नही है कि हम इस देश पर चोट लगाये । सारी चीज को निपटाने के लिये, इस सूबे में शान्ति कायम करने के लिये काफी कोशिश की गई है ।

जहां तक बजट की बात है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि और भी हमें सहूलियतें मिलें । लेकिन बजट के साथ-साथ जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके लिये हम सब मिल कर सारी पार्टियां मिल कर पंजाब जायें । पंजाब भी आपका ही है । मेरा आन्ध्र प्रदेश

[Shri Darbara Singh]

है, मेरा मुल्क है और मुल्क के किसी हिस्से में मेरी हिस्सेदारी है, मेरी जिम्मेदारी है। कोई भी सूबा अपने आप को छोटा या बड़ा न कहे। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूं कि पंजाब की समस्या हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी समस्याओं से अलग है। जाब हिन्दुस्तान का ही एक हिस्सा है। इसलिए सबको इसमें हिस्सादारी लेनी चाहिए। चाहे राजस्थान हो, हरियाणा हो, चाहे केरल हो, चाहे बंगाल सबको मिलकर बात करनी चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते है कि टैरोरिज्म खत्म किया जाये, अगर आप चाहते है कि मुल्क में स्टैबिलिटी हो, पंजाब अपनी पुरानी राम पर आ जाये तो हमे एक ही बात करनी होगी और वह यह करना होगा कि सब को मिलकर बात करनी होगी। हम एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनायें। यह बात सही है कि टैरोरिज्म को रोकने में ही सब का भला है। यह सिर्फ पंजाब का ही सवाल नहीं है, यह सारे मुल्क का मामला है।

मैं आपनी बात को कंक्लूड करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम चाहते है कि पंजाब में इलेक्शन हो जायें। लेकिन इलेक्शन के लिए नार्मेलसी की बात भी सोचनी होगी। यह बात नहीं है कि हम लोग प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल को प्रेफर करते हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप बनना चाहिए। उसके बारे में हमें सोचना होगा। ऐसा नही होना चाहिए कि कोई गलत चीज हो जाये। मैं बारबार इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब मे हम डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप चाहते है, पंजाब की बेहतरी चाहते हैं। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हिन्दुस्तान मे शांति हो, पंजाब मे शांति हो। यह बात नही है कि हम लोग मार खाते जायें। सब को मिलकर, सब पार्टियों को मिलकर यह काम करना है। अभी दिल्ली में जो कुछ हुआ है वह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। यह बहुत गलत बात है कि जो आदमी सामने आ जाये उसको मार दिया जाये। वे कौन आदमी थे? ट्रेन्ड आदमी थे। किस तरफ से आए यह तो देखने की बात है, लेकिन प्रोफेशनल मालूम पड़ते हैं। उनके निकलते ही उनको गोली मार दी गई। यह पता करने की चीज है कि ये टेरोरिस्ट्स जाब से आए थे या कहीं और जगह से आए? यहां के भी हो सकते है। यहां कोई कम बातें हुई है। यहां पर क्या खराबिया हुई हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नही है। इसलिए ऐसी वारदातों को रोकने के लिए खाली एक पार्टी की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। यह जिम्मेवारी सब लोगों की है। सब को इसको देखना है। किस तरीके से इसको रोका जाये, इस पर विचार करना है।

आखिर मे मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सब को मिलकर काम करना है। स बजट में पंजाब को जो कुछ मिला है वह तभी ठीक तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, तभी पंजाब के डेवलपमेन्ट में मदद मिलेगी जब वहां पर एमिटि और कोंडिएलिटी का एटमोस्फियर बनेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप लोग भी इसमें हिस्सेदारी लें।

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairman, we are discussing again a financial Bill on Punjab because Punjab is still under the President's rule and there is no elected legislative body of the people to discuss their own problems. That is why we are once again discussing Punjab's financial issues and the budget and connected matters. But I do hope that this will be the last occasion when we are discussing a financial matter on Punjab and I do hope that an atmosphere will be created there for elections and restoration of democratic processes in Punjab without much delay and with the help and cooperation of all concerned.

Nearly after 4 years we are discussing on Punjab on a different footing and in a different atmosphere. As far as my party is concerned, we are happy on the new developments and I am proud to note that from the very beginning, my party was for a peaceful negotiated settlement of Punjab tangle. Here, I am sorry to note that my esteemed colleague, Mr. Jaswant Singh, has made some comments regarding the accord reached between the Akali leadership and the Government of India, represented by

the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. His complaint, rather, his allegation, is that, there is no moral support or legality to this agreement with a political party, not only a political party; his allegation was that it is a religious party. I would like to know from my hon. friend, what is the use of signing an agreement on Punjab with Mr. Jaswant Singh's 'secular' party, BJP or my party? We have to take the realities into consideration. I am not going into the question of moral support or anything else. But what is the reality? Was there any use in having an agrement with Mr. Jaswnant Singh's party, to end the Punjab tangle? No. It is deliberately trying to divert the issue. We were all for a peaceful settlement of the Punjab problem. But how can this problem be solved without having an agreement with the Akali leadership? Am I or Mr. Jaswant Singh the concerned party? No.

Madam, it is clear from the atmosphere prevailing now that the steps taken by all concerned to come to an agreement on the Punjab issue were correct and the nation as a whole accept the accord, because they want peace. The people of India want a united and strong India. Madam, even though this is a belated one. Everybody who is interested in the unity and integrity of the country welcomes this settlement. I know that some problems are there concerning the neighbouring States. Haryana has some grievances, Rajasthan has some other grievances, in regard to river waters and territorial claims. I do hope that the concerned parties will not use these simple matters to vitiate the atmosphere once again. We can settle these matters also, with the help of the judicial commissions and through negotiations, bilateral talks and we can find a solution to these problems also. Therefore, my request to all concerned is not to use these grievances or complaints to divert the whole issue again to the wrong track and vitiate the atmosphere through agitations, now declared by some Opposition parties.

Madam, the settlement arrived at between the Government and the Akali leadership has been welcomed by all people; not only the Punjab population, but all over India, the people have supported this agreement. Here, I would like to mention that some unhappy elements, some divisive forces and their political agents outside the country, are against this agreement.

1.00 P.M.

The settlement, no doubt, is a heavy blow to the terrorists and their bosses outside India, those who have been working for the disintegration of this country all along.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue with the discussion after lunch. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reasembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the Chair.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

I. STOCK OPTION SCHEME FOR EMPLOYEES OF COMPANIES

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHANAN): Statement by Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, as the House is aware, in my Budget Speech on 16th March, 1985, I had announced that Government was considering the introduction of a scheme of stock options to the employees and workers of companies. Two schemes have now been finalised which will be the first step of its kind to give workers a share in the equity of a company. Under the first scheme, the stock issue would be linked to the saving of the employee. The conversion would take place after five years at a pre-determined price which would be 80% of the average market price of its fair value, whichever is less. This scheme is proposed as voluntary both for the company and for